Amusements, Tectures, etc., This Chening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-Hermann. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Brooklyn.-Italian Opera BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth at Stath-aves.—"Falstaf." Hackett.

FIFTH-AVE, THEATER .- "The Duke's Motto." NIBLO'S GARDEN.-"Little Em'ly." OLYMPIC THEATER .- At 8: "Under the Gaslight. THE TAMMANY .- "Bad Dickey." "Nan, the good-

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway and Thirteenth-\*L-"Wist Outs." Lester Wallack
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway and 30th-st,--From 9

L. m. to 19 p. m. At 2, "Kenlisorth," and 2, "Dorabella." Giank

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UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave., where advertisements for THE TRIBUNE will be received up to 72 in the evening.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1869.

The correspondence of Secretary Fish with the British Government, touching the Alabama claims, appears to day. .... In the Roman Council the advocates of Infallibitity are said to be losing ground. - Exciting ru\_ mors prevail in Portugal of negotiations for a union with Spain. - Notwithstanding republican opposition the Government of Spain have ordered municipal elections for the 3d of January. Elections for Deputies will be held later. - Troops will in future be more generally

The Senate, yesterday, concurred in the House resolu tions for extending the holiday recess to January 10, for sultably receiving Mr. Peabody's remains, and for erecting a statue of Gen. Grant. Mr. Seward introduced a bill to enforce the Reconstruction acts in Virginia, to secur equality before the law, and for the administration of the tron-clad oath to the members of the Virginia Legislature. - The Senate confirmed the Circuit Judge nom inations with the exception of Pearre and Sawyer, post poned; Attorney-General Hoar's nomination to the Sapreme Court was tabled. \_\_\_\_ In the House bills wer lutroduced for the repeal of the laws allowing railroad companies to add the Government tax to passenger fares, and gas companies the tax to the contract price of gas to consumers. - Both Houses adjourned to

January 10. The Georgia Reconstruction bill was signed by the President yesterday. - Adam Titus was executed at Carlisle, Pa., for the murder of Henry Stahm. - Extensive discoveries of iron ore have been made in Calaveras County, Cal. :- The office of the Lehigh Coal

Company at Mauch Chunk has been burned. Mrs. Anthony's Suffrage Association held its last meeting yesterday, and adjourned sine die. Spanish gunboats are now lying off the Battery under Government surveillance. An immense amount of property at Greenpoint, once belonging to Peter Calyer, is now in litigation. - The motion for a new trial fo John Real is postponed to Tuesday next. - Judge Blatchford has directed a verdict in favor of the creditors in the Bininger bankruptey case. -- Gold, 1304, 121, 1201. Temperature, 40, 50, 52, 52.

Senator Wilson's proposition to create two more Lieutenant-Generalships, because we have eminent soldiers who deserve them, will attract wide attention and in itself be held an honor to the distinguished men for whom it seeks to provide places. But we are not sure that the and not ten years out of Slavery, that the were passed. It is better for George H. Thomas | successful pioneers.

he was not Lieutenant-General, than that they should point to his name bearing that title on some dusty Army Register of the year 1870.

We are not disposed to regard the plots that

are cropping out in Washington to force a

change in the present site of our new Post-

Office as other than the schemes of real-estate speculators, disappointed architects, and the like. After the amount of trouble there has been with this Post-Office business, Congress is not likely to assume the responsibility of wasting the work already done. President Cespedes has issued an address

which repeats many facts respecting the Cuban organization already made public, but excels in nothing so much as in its heroic resolve not to depend on foreign aid-in fact, "to abandon all hope of succor from abroad." Not less cheerfully does he declare that liberated slaves, ever since the insurrection in Yara, have appeared in every battle of the war. Never has the Cuban hero presented a braver front than now.

It being now evident that the prospects for the confirmation of Attorney-General Hoar as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court are very doubtful, we trust that the President will see the propriety of speedily withdrawing his name, and substituting therefor that of some thoroughly capable and thoroughly trustworthy Southern lawyer. Among members of the bar at the South, we recall some whose reputation as lawyers before the war was of the best, and who through the whole fiery trial held fast their integrity. Among these worthy representatives of the land that gave birth to Petigru, we feel sure the Administration may find one to its liking.

Gen. Cadwallader Washburne is an excellent man, and a capital Congressman-so good, indeed, that we are sorry to see him taking to moonshine. Gen. Washburne's proposition to put the telegraph lines under Government control is bad enough; but his declaration that by doing so he is going to make the cost of things in the Rocky Mountains as small as in the most densely settled parts of Prussia, is going to break up the Associated Press, is going to make news cheaper and bring the telegraph within the reach of the humblest, seems almost a copy from the royal proclamation of Jack Cade. Let us give Gen. Washburne a little hint. Try your hand at managing the mails decently before clamoring for the telegraph. Abolish the robbery of the Franking Privilege, which makes the poor man's postage dear, before you pine for the more cumbrous telegraph system, in order to make the poor man's telegraphing cheap. While you persist in maintaining the Franking Privilege, do you suppose the country would dream of trusting you with the telegraphs?

SETTLING ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Contrary to a prevalent impression, the radest savage-Hottentot or Esquimaux-Kalmuck or Apache-will work rather than starve. If he does starve (which is sometimes the case), it is not because he will not work, but because work will not now avail. If he had worked months ago, he might have averted the present calamity; but then he could live without work; now, work will not save him. "The sluggard will not plow, because of the cold," saith Holy Writ; therefore he shall beg in the barvest, and have nothing."

Settlements are made and cultivation begun in the wilderness by two radically different classes. The former may be distinguished as the skirmish-line of civilization; rough, wild, reckless, devil-may-care fellows, who hate the prim, sober, orderly ways of sedate, law-governed communities, and rush into the wilderness to live there a wilder life than would be tolerated elsewhere-often to escape the penalty or the disrepute of some outrage. Each of these fellows cuts down a few trees, gets up a rude cabin, in time makes what he calls a clearing, and pretends to surround it with a fence, which serves till the cattle outside sniff something growing within which they would like to taste; when fence and erop cease to be of any account. Fishing, hunting, and drinking whisky for a living, these chaps often manage to hang on for ten or fifteen years; until at length-a "store" having straggled into their neighborhood-they get into debt to its keeper, and he winds each of them up, with or without the aid of the sheriff, sells out their "improvements," and they take a fresh plunge into the wilderness-as poor as ever-to begin, with failing strength, a new "clearing" two or

three hundred miles farther West. The other class is in strong contrast with the foregoing-sober, earnest, industrious, provident, often religious men, usually blessed with few goods and many children-who plunge into the deep woods or stick their stakes out on the broad, virgin prairie, with fixed intent to work their way up to comfort and competence. They go expecting to work hard and live roughly as well as frugally for ten or fifteen years; but they see through all this, and beyond it. For every day's work that yields a ready present return, they must do two for the futurein clearing or breaking up, fencing, building, road-making, &c., &c. Give them life and health, and they will work out, and have good farms, fair buildings, fine stock, choice implements, &c., &c. They will secure these by working on in poverty and need for ends which savages or semi-savages deem remote and problematical, and for which these will not deny themselves present enjoyment or ease.

The proposition that Two Millions be taken from the Federal Treasury and expended in aiding the Southern poor, without distinction of color, to settle on the Public Lands, ignores the above facts. It is designed to help the Southern Blacks to freeholds; but what could it do? Certainly, \$100 is as little as a poor man could be expected to make a start on: and this would make the Two Millions suffice for twenty thousand settlers-not one of every ten who would eagerly hold up their plates for portions of the Governmental manna, and would be unsettled, restless, anxious, inefficient, till their fate was decided. That neither the applicants nor the recipients would be the fittest either of Whites or Blacks for pioneers of civilization and industry, we need hardly

Whether we are or are not friendly to the Freedmen, others must judge; but we insist, that few of them are fitted for pioneer lifethat Slavery has unfitted them therefor. The slave lives in the present, thinking little of the past or the future-a bottle of whisky or a a farm or a fortune twenty years hence. It is no discredit-it is the simple truth-to say of men hardly four generations out of the jungle honor is not quite as great now as if the bill | mass of them lack certain qualities essential to

that in time to come people should ask why I The Two Millions proposed to be lent them

for those appointed to distribute it, but it would do very little good to any others. We assert, jury. Belligerency, so far as the Rebels mainas a matter of fact, and appeal to men of wide experience to confirm our statement, that of the needy who borrow because they are needy not one in ten ever repays-that the loan might as well have been called a gift from the start. But not merely would the Two Millions be a dead loss to the Treasury--the whole scheme would prove a dead failure. The settlers who had their \$100 each this year would want another \$100 still worse next year-would often need it to buy seed or plows to make a crop with. Ten years hence, not one in ten of them would be found on the several locations whereon they squatted as preëmptioners-not half of them would be found anywhere. Meantime, the Two Millions would have been supplemented by several Millions more; and the whole might as well have been thrown into the sea.

We do not suppose Congress will lend any countenance to this preposterous scheme. Unless it is ready to open the doors of the Treasury and invite every one to step in and fill his pockets, this pauperizing the Freedmen and divesting them of all stamina and self-trust will be kicked out of the Capitol.

REGULATING VICE. The Mayors of the several cities in Ohio lately held a meeting, at which they discussed the policy of licensing houses of lewd resort, and are said to have reached the conclusion that, though such baunts should not be licensed, they may properly and usefully be regulated. Indisposed to dogmatize on a subject involving such grave and varied perplexities, we venture a few suggestions, by way of setting the problem in a clearer and fuller light.

We begin by admitting the fact that no legislation, and no absence of legislation, can eradicate the evil contemplated. Make hanging the penalty, and still lewdness would exist, and those already corrupt would perpetually and successfully seek to make others as vile

What we who advocate legal repression seek, is to admonish and alarm those as yet uncontaminated. We would have every youth who is first tempted to enter a den of debauchery made distinctly to understand that said den is under the ban-that whoever wittingly enters its doors is a law-breaker, and the associate of legal outcasts as well as moral lepers. We believe that thousands after thousands are lured by already corrupted associates into these dens who would recoil in horror from their door-steps if it were publicly proclaimed and generally understood that the keeping of a haunt of lewdness was a felony, that the keeper of such a haunt was liable to be sent to the penitentiary, and all her subjects or satellites were doomed by law to the penitentiary or

Thus we would deal with sexual depravity as a social disease; treating sternly those who sought personal gain from others' debasement, but more tenderly, yet inflexibly as criminals, those who were once betrayed but are now betrayers. And we believe one excellent feature of the law which should be enacted on this subject would bothe confiscation to the State of the house, furniture, and other belongings, of every house of lewd resort. This would not extinguish such haunts, but it would divest them of very much of their meretricious allurements, and deprive many of their pretext for taking their verdant friends to places where they may "see life."

We are opposed to what is commended as regulation," because it would be inevitably interpreted by the vile as lending a legal sanction to their horrible orgies. No matter in what terms expressed, the "regulation" would be regarded as a license, and treated as a commission to pursue their nefarious business under the authorization and sanction of the State. To any "regulation" that can be so construed, we are inflexibly hostile.

## THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The great question of our demands upon England growing out of a war carried on from her ports in the interests of Southern Slavery and her own mercantile supremacy, is revived to-day in a chapter from the State Department. It is a long one, but it is as spirited as it is important, and upon the whole well worth attentive reading. Those who have denounced our high-minded Secretary as the slave of Spanish influences, the betrayer of American principles, and the destroyer of Cuba, might read his correspondence with profit. They might then be enabled to suggest to themselves why our Government has not interpreted the law of 1818 into a justification of the premature recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and why it prefers not to risk the commission of such acts as might tend to destroy the morality of the complaint we have so justly, so earnestly, so feelingly made against the consummate wrong inflicted upon us by England. But apart from any such consideration as this, Secretary Fish holds, we doubt not, that the course of straightforward duty is in the long run the best helper of men and nations, and that as England's premature and sinister aid only brought prolonged ruin on the South, so anything less than square dealing with the Caban question will only protract the pains of those

whom we desire to be able to rescue. Both in his Cuban and English correspondence Mr. Fish has shown a steady ability which the admirers of serpentine and sanguinary statesmanship will have occasion to acknowledge. No point in the case of our claims has been omitted by him; and every argument gains strength by the firm and graceful manner in which he presents it. While demonstrating that the judgment of Congress and the people as to the Johnson-Clarendon treaty has been almost unanimous, he yet takes pains to show, by reference to an historical precedent, that the rejection of the treaty by our Senate was as natural as it was legal and rightful, and was not to be regarded as a discourtesy. Reopening the general question of the Claims, the Secretary resterates our right in 1861 to expect "the earnest good-will, sympathy, and moral support of Great Britain." Then comes our standard array of facts, reënforced with admirable statement and clear logic. The determination of the English Government on the 6th of May to recognize the South, four days prior to the arrival in London of any official knowledge of the President's proclamation of April 17, 1861, is of course dwelt upon gravely. It is by reference to this proclamation that the Queen's proclamation of belligerency has been defended, but the defense falls to the of recognizing the South was expressly declared before it had any proclamation of ours to justify it. At the time of recognition there "into a force by the prosecution of war, which, as Mr. Canning points out, is the test

belligerent condition." There

from the public chest might prove a good thing no fact of preëxisting quarrel or misunderstanding to justify this wholesale intained it, proceeded-argues the Secretaryfrom the ports of Great Britain and her provinces. This and more, he remarks, on the precipitancy of the Queen's declaration, as Mr. Bright characterized it-which concession of belligerency, we are made to understand, the President regards as a part of our case only so far as it shows the beginning and animus of a course of conduct. We have neither time nor space to pursue

fully an argument which takes up so many of

our columns. But we cannot forbear to com-

mend again the statements that "Great "Britain to the end continued to be the 'arsenal, the navy-yard, and the treasury "of the insurgents," and that whereas we lost more than a million of tuns shipping by the war waged by Anglo-Rebeldom, Great Britain increased her shipping correspondingly by 1,120,650 tuns. Approaching the direct question of the Claims, our State Department complains that month after month the Queen's Courts consumed in quibbling over statutory technicalities, which Parliament might have settled in a moment by an act. "Learned 'counsel gave sanction to artful devices of "deceit;" and the English Government excused itself by alleged defects of law and municipal regulations. Why not have repaired the law? Why not have taken the risk of doing damage to two individuals like Laird and Prioleau instead of wreaking desolation upon a great and friendly nation? We need not pursue the narrative of these Claims, still deeply interesting to every American, still insisted upon with the constancy we owe to principle even more than to outraged feeling. What Mr. Cobden said Mr. Fish now most opportunely recalls-" You have been car-"rying on war against the United States from these shores and have been inflicting damage "greater than would have been produced by many ordinary wars." Let it be understood, finally, that our State Department lays down the principle that no sovereign power can fairly plead defect of its domestic penal statutes to justify or extenuate an international wrong, or, in other words, that municipal regulations do not constitute the measure of a nation's responsibilities.

" VIVE L'EMPEREUR." It is astonishing to notice the number of

fall violently in love with the Third Napoleon. He has a winning way of making them forget | in his district. While applauding the motives his coup d'état and of driving quite out of their minds his many perjuries. Only we who stay quietly upon our own side of the Atlantic, escape the Imperial fascinations and the dulcet how it should happen that a sea voyage and the French atmosphere should so take the Democratic marrow out of the American bones, especially in the region of the knee-hinges. Before us in The St. Louis Democrat we have sufficient if not satisfactory evidence of the seductive style in which Napoleon Imperator strikes a stranger; for the correspondent of the journal aforementioned, going to see His Sacred Majesty pass from his palace to the Chamber of Deputies, declares that "he felt "disappointed at the apparent lack of en-'thusiasm in the crowd." To be sure, his democratic instincts (as he takes pains to tell us) "revolted at the abstract Imperial tyranny," but in concrete despotism he finds nothing to could not restrain his admiration of so wise III." So when the lackered coach with income. Who knows? the brave man" came in sight, no doubt our American friend did his best to compensate by the vigor of his "Vive l'Empereur" (very badly pronounced) for the sang froid of Frenchmen whose leve for the gentleman in the coach was limited. "We did it," he says, "to show our respect for the brave man who was passing." Perhaps they might have cried less lustily if they could have estimated rightly the respect which the brave man had for them. Perhaps they had a vague notion that the sonority of their bawling would bring them cards of invitation to the next Royal reception. Perhaps they were merely keeping their lungs in order for the mass meetings at which they expect to assist upon their re-

turn. Perhaps they were quite carried away

by the Imperial equipage-"a coach of glass

and gold, drawn by majestically caparisoned

steeds, the driver and footman shining gorge-

'ously in their gold lace and other tinselry." If

so, this was not by any means the first occasion

since the creation of the world upon which

asses have braved with wonder and envy at the

sight of "majestically caparisoned steeds," Only

one would like to know which this letter-writ-

ing gentleman admired the most hugely-the Emperor or his horses. Passing from the tumults of Paris to the Arcadian refinements of Compèigne, we encounter our own excellent Embassador Extraordinary, Mr. Washburne, who has been invited to spend a week with Majesty. "On Mr. 'W.'s arrival," we are told impressively, "his name was announced in the Grand Hall, and a servant specially appointed for his service at once presented himself and conducted our Minister to his apartments." That he did not faint when he got there, with excess of joy and pride, sufficiently assures us that Mr. Washbume is no longer a valetudinarian. But it was when the Plenipotentiary came to dance that our national character infinitely rose in the opinion of all beholding Frenchmen. We have seen half a dozen different accounts of our Minister's dancing, and we are proud to say that they are concurrently complimentary. That he "kept it up" (as we are informed) "for a much longer period than many of the guests were able to do with 'comfort," speaks well for his lungs and his legs; and the fact itself we trust will go far toward refuting the doctrine of physical degeneracy in America. When Mr. Washburne comes back again those who admire bim will doubtless offer him a public dinner; but we insist beforehand that it should be a ball. We want to see for ourselves the agility and grace of our excellent compatriot.

It is odd to notice that the moment the members of a Legislature, Congress or legally authorized Convention get together, they begin to consider what perquisites they shall vote to allow themselves at the expense of their constituents. For example, one of the first peculiarities which developed itself in the Illinois Constitutional Convention, now in session, was a passion for subscribing for a great number watermelon to-day is more prized by him than ground when it is considered that the purpose of newspapers and for sending the bills therefor to the Treasury for payment. Some memthey might be content with thirty; while Mr. was no such thing as "a population elevated | Turner made dreadful exposures, and said that

men, and actually clothed themselves out of Three of the above named French scamps, who the profits of the bargain. Finally, the matter was sent to the Committee on Public Printing; and then the Convention took up the question of how many reams of paper, envelopes, gold pens, pen-knives, erasers, sticks of sealingwax, inkstands, pounce-boxes, &c., &c., should be allowed to each member at the cost of the State. For a wonder, the delegates agreed to interpose at least a slight check upon fraud and waste; for it was ordered, whenever one of them went to the Secretary of State for a supply, that he should give a written receipt therefor, and that a record should be kept of the consumption of stationery by each member-a precaution which may prevent some prudent persons from laying in a supply for life.

FERNANDO WOOD ON THE CENSUS. During his last visit to the Old World the Hon. Fernando Wood, we strongly suspect. either made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land or stopped at Rome to rub his white mustache against the big toe of his Holiness the Pope. Nothing short of either of those two things could have worked the change for the better which seems to have come over him since the last session of Congress. Since the conversion of Saul of Tarsus, we look upon this change miraculous cases of which we have any record. Hear the immaculate Fernando;

Hear the immaculate Fernando:

"My first impulse," said he, on Mr. Butler's motion to have the next census taken by the Internal Revenue Assessors, "had been to favor anything which would restrict the patronage of the Administration; but considering the value of the census depended on its precision and accuracy, I would not allow any feeling of a partisan character to interfere with it. The people of New-York City had very reluctantly come into the system of internal taxation. For months and years honest men in that city had striven to commend it to their constituents not to evade the responsibility to the Government. The people naturally shrunk from assessors and collectors of internal revenue. When the Government sends its emissary into a household, it must send at least an acceptable agent whom the people would honestly and trutiffully communicate with. Was a revenue officer of that class! I think not."

Since Fernando's knowledge of revenue

Since Fernando's knowledge of revenue officers in general is doubtlessly drawn from his intimate acquaintance with those of his own district who held office during Johnson's Administration, we can readily understand how his purified heart is roused to this degree at a proposition to have a census taken by such officers. Our readers, too, can appreciate his feelings when we explain that, at the time referred to, his own brother, Mr. Henry Wood, was "running" the Collector's office, over the shoulders of Thomas O'Callaghan, the Collector, who was indicted, it will be remembered, Americans who may be supposed to be stiff for whisky frauds upon the Government, at Republicans, but who, when they go to Paris, the same time that Blaisdell and Eckel were sent to prison for running an illicit distillery of the great converted, we beg to remind him that during the time he was away in Europe the Administration made great changes in the Internal Revenue Department, and particularly lures of Compeigne, meanwhile wondering in the obnexious district from which he has drawn his information. No doubt he will be very glad to hear this, and will take the earliest opportunity to acknowledge his mistake.

His touching allusion to the "honest men" who labored for months and years to work up the people of this city to such a pitch of patri otism as to pay the taxes they owed the Government must be a scathing rebuke to his Tammany friends who dodged the income tax last year. Should Fernando continue in his present frame of mind we think the day is not far distant when we will have the pleasure of seeing him heading a reform party in this city against the "repeaters" and "canvassers" of his friends, the Tammany Ingins. And poscomplain of, for he frankly declares that "he sibly, should the Income Tax be continued long enough, the time may come when he will intrepid a ruler as Napoleon return and pay the proper tax upon his own

Let Miss Anthony rejoice and be glad. Wyoming has a greater, following close behind. Now comes the State of Iowa, wherein "the enemy of mankind and the author of Miss Julia C. Addington has been duly elected, by the free suffrages of her male admirers, a Superintendent of Common Schools. With the natural modesty of her sex, she hesitated to take so responsible a position without entire satisfaction as to the lawful right to do so; and so she asked the advice of Mr. Attorney-General O'Connor. That gentleman' replies, in explaining the restriction supposed to be conveyed in the term "male," that a "recent decision in the Court of Exchequer, England, holding that the generic term man includes woman also, indicates our progress from a crude barbarianism to a better civilization." Thereupon, after much circumlocution, the gallant Attorney-General concludes: "I need scarcely add that, in my opinion, Miss Addington is entitled to the office to which she has been elected."

Editing and reporting on Brooklyn newspapers must be very poor business, since even Common Council (and they seldom have anything to spare) propose to make the ragged reporters each a present of fifty dollars for his Christmas box. If any one among them permits himself to use the name of THE TRIBUNE in any manner favoring the claims or permitting the reception of such charity, we hope some member, or officer, or outsider, will promptly show him the door, [and give us early notice of his action. This annual market for reporters is one of the notorious scandals of the time, and it should be at once and forever stopped, for the sake of the members of Common Councils at least, as it takes two rogues in every instance to carry on the work -first, the beggar who asks for the money, and second, the robber of the public treasury who votes it to him.

We like an apt name, and therefore congratulate whomsoever it may concern on the choice of "The Forlorn Hope" as the title of a band of devoted heroes who organized last night for the avowed purpose of reforming and purifying the Democracy of this city! Theodore E. Tomlinson is the Hercules who is bold enough to attack these Augean stables. His intention is declared to be "to take into consideration the many evils of the City Government, that holding office may become honorable, and legislation pure." To all which we say, Amen! But we have some grains of doubt whether Theodore is likely to prove the chosen vessel. He has done some droll things in politics in his day; but, his enterprise of reforming our City Government will astonish even those who know him best.

The United States, after all their achievements in that way, can boast of only secondrate embezzlers; for it is in France that this method of stealing has reached the point of perfection. During the last year there have been thefts by the officers of great fiscal corporations to the amount of eight million four bers wanted sixty newspapers; some thought hundred thousand francs, or about one million and a half of our own dear dollars. In one respect, however, we are more upon an equalmembers of the Legislature, to his knowledge, ity with Gallic pickers and stealers, for the instead of receiving and reading the newspa- rogues there, as here, are not very savagely was | pers allowed them, commuted with the news- | treated if they only take care to steal enough. |

appropriated 6,100,000f., were found "net 'guilty," while 2,200,000f. cost an aggregate of twenty-one years imprisonment.

They evidently don't believe in cheap legislation down in Alabama. Some enterprising reporter has been figuring up the cost of the General Assembly of that State for the last month and comparing it with the work done, and he finds that the people have to pay just \$5,000 for every bill that reaches the Governor's table! While the New-York Legislature pockets more money every year than the Senators and Representatives of Alabama do, they also inflict many times the injury on the State for the money they get. If, however, in addition to the salaries and the incidental expenses of our Legislature, the bills of their special committees for hotel parlors and carriage hire, wine suppers, theater tickets, and stationery, we had to stand the swindling "jobs," they annually pass, and then pay for the 900 and more bills that Gov. Hoffman signed last Spring at the rate of \$5,000 apiece. we would better go into bankruptcy immediately, allow our Representatives at Albany to divide the property in the State that they have not already secured among themselves, and in the great Fernando as one of the most | begin life anew in some more favored region. What a relief it would be to see only two bills a week going through at Albany-and an early adjournment!

> The Government examination detects a deficiency in the cash of the Howard National Bank of Boston amounting to more than \$60,000. The book-keeper of that institution states that the loss occurred about seven years ago; he supposes, by a mistake in a settlement with other banks; and that he has concealed it until this time in hope of discovering the error. There is a case on record of a bank in this city where the abstraction of a large sum had been covered up by false entries during even a longer period. It appears that book-keeping may be an exact science of recording and exhibiting facts, or a high art that conceals art, according to circumstances. Somebody may suggest that the carelessness that permits a crime has a flavor of criminality, and inquire, when defalcations are detected after such lapse of time, whether only the defaulter has lapsed from virtue. And it is not perfectly certain, if bank officers in such cases were indicted as particeps criminis, how their protestations of innocent ignorance might be regarded by an intelligent jury.

Are we to have another "stump-tail milk" excitement? The President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was yesterday heard by letter before the Board of Health, concerning the manner in which pure country milk is produced in Brooklyn. Here is his vivid picture of a milk-making establishment in the City of Churches:

" The animals are confined in badly ventilated stables "The animals are confined in badly ventilated stables without exercise, with scarcely room to lie down, and they become positively rotten, the poisonous virus sometimes actually dropping from their bodies; and while in this condition they are milked, and the herrid liquid is solid and consumed by the inhabitants. The dead-cart makes daily visits to this frightful shamble-house, where it may be seen waiting, in some instances, for the very bodies of animals, then actually dying while being milked."

The Board should promptly and thoroughly suppress such barbarities. Another important phase of the milk question is the purity of the article supplied. The officers of the Board tell us that certain qualities average 3.69 per cent of butter, while others contain only 2.37 per cent; but what the people want to know is, To what extent is milk diluted with water? Is the article now supplied wholesome? Let us have the plain facts, plainly stated.

When the Pope received, last Sunday, a deputation of 300 native Frenchmen, could be possibly have meant anything personal when he treated them to a discourse upon "Priderevolutions?" As every Frenchman who lives a life of average length may reasonably expect to see and to participate in from three to five revolutions, perhaps it was gratifying to the Gallic delegation to learn from so high a source the rationale of general overturn. Pride, according to the proverb, goeth before a fall; and now we are told that it also goeth before a rising. If the Pope has succeeded in humbling the French mind or in convincing it that the wildest mob is not better than the choicest legislature, then, in our opinion, the age of miracles has not passed.

If borers do not always "strike oil," they sometimes secure a compensatory fluid. At Grand Ledge, Mich., instead of the expected oleaginous yield, a certain spring is sending up quantities of water "possessing medicinal "virtues and magnetic properties." Considering the great number of lame ducks who have come to grief through a passion for petroleum, we venture to inquire whether the above-mentioned medicinally virtuous and magnetic water might not be used as a lotion by the sufferers with excellent effect? The earth is certainly developing various and extraordinary taps; and we should not be at all astonished to hear of a spring playing first-rate whisky (duty free) in the vicinity of some of the Western distilleries.

No steeples (to our knowledge) have been overthrown by the gales of the present month; but ecclesiastical edifices continue to manifest a lamentable weakness in the joints. Upon the evening of the 19th inst., while certain Presbyterians of Chicago were pleasantly worshiping in their meeting-house, they discovered that the floor was sinking under them, and, a few minutes after, that they had all been suddenly transferred to the basement. Nobody was much hurt, but the excitement was tremendous. Unless architects can hereafter warrant church edifices from collapsing during service, we shall feel called upon to recommend a return to the primitive and safer system of worshiping in the open air.

The advance copies of the first number of Every Saturday, in its enlarged form, come promptly to hand. The change in external appearance is so complete as almost to make a new paper. The general shape and size suggest Harper's Weekly, which is likely hereafter to come more directly in rivalry with the weekly publication of Fields, Osgood & Co. than ever heretofore. The literary features of Erery Saturday remain nearly the same as before. The present number has a new poem by Tennyson, "The Northern Farmer," a striking portrait of Tennyson, another of Lord Lytton, and a reproduction from The Graphic of an engraving after a painting by Gerome. The wood-cuts are very well done, and Ercry Salurday promises in its new shape to be a greater success than ever.

A large number of persons assembled in All Souls' Church, Twentieth-st. and Fourth-ave., yesterday afternoon, to pay their last tribute of respect to the late Mrs. Peter Cooper. The remains were incased in a coffin of plain black cloth ornamented with silver, on the top of which was a silver plate with her name and age. The which was a silver plate with her name and age. The services for the dead were read by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, after which he de livered a sermon on a text from the Padlas, commencing, "A virtuous woman is beyond all praise," &c. Having finished his discourse, the body was taken up and carried to the hearse by Messrs. J. B. Tiden, E. Miller, W. G. Hunt, Judge Kirkland, Judge Daly, S. B. Ruggles, H. L. Pierson, and J. M. Reumond. The remains were taken to Greenwood for burial.